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BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

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TEACH ME TO BE A LADY, MAMMA.

I have seen little girls before now asking for sugar-plums, and teasing for a coveted toy, or a new ribbon, but never before had I heard such a request come from childish lips. "Teach me to be a lady, mamma." Then how cheerfully that mother laid aside her work and said:

"I should love above all things, to teach you how to become a lady, Nina, in the strictest sense of the word, and I trust you are taking lessons to that effect every day."

"Why, how can that be, mamma! I'm sure I haven't begun to play on the piano study French, or take drawing lessons either."

"Very true, Nina, your education in those things has not commenced yet; but you are making some progress in the common branches, and by practice and perseverance, I think you will in time learn to write an elegant hand, which you know is one of the accomplishments that every lady should endeavor to attain."

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HOW TO RAISE WINTER CABBAGE.

Having been requested by many friends to give my plan of growing winter cabbage, I have concluded to do so through the columns of the *Press and Messenger*, that all who wish to enjoy the luxury of fine large cabbage during the winter at a small cost and trouble may do so. The main point in raising cabbage for winter in this climate, is to have them head up late in the fall and early in the winter. If they head up earlier while the weather is hot they are most certain to rot.

The seed must be planted in May or early in June, and it requires much care and attention—not much labor—to secure the plants so late in season. If not protected from the sun they will die as fast as they come up. Prepare a bed in partially shady location, if possible; have the ground thoroughly pulverized, and if very well watered lay off the beds in small furrows, six or seven inches apart; the seed thick; cover them carefully with a rake, or the hand, which is better; press the earth gently on, if the location is much to the sun.

The shade must not be too dense, or they will run very spindling and fall down. Give the ground well watered every evening, unless the weather is damp.

After they come up, remove the shade gradually and continue to water occasionally if necessary, until the plants are well rooted; work them well and keep all weeds down.

No one who is unwilling to bestow the proper care and attention, need undertake to raise cabbage plants at this season of year. Plants raised in the spring and allowed to remain in the bed until the proper time for transplanting will make good cabbage, but not so good as planted later.

As stalks become too dry and hard. They are to be transplanted in the month of August, and in the following manner: Dig holes the depth and width of a half, three feet apart each way; fill them with well rooted manure, first sitting in the bottom a teaspoonful of Peruvian Guano, if to be had, then fill the hole nearly full with the top soil. All this must be done in readiness for transplanting during the rains in August.

Transplant deep, up to the leaves, in the middle of the hole. By this time the plants will have long stalks, the whole of which must be put into the ground. A very good plan, if it is desired to raise them on a large scale, is to lay off very deep furrows with a large turn plow, put in the manure heavily, partially fill them, transplant in them. They must be hoed frequently, once a week is not too often, and always in the morning when the dew is on. All cabbage should be thus hoed. The bottom leaves must not be pulled, or they will not head well. Upon the approach of very cold weather turn them to the earth, and cover up all the stalks, leaves and all, well with dirt, sufficiently to hold them down, only leaving out the top of the head. Thus managed they will continue to head during the winter. It may be necessary to put some pine bark or straw over the head, to further protect them if the weather is extremely cold, though I rarely found it necessary.

Upon the first appearance of the heads burning to rot to seed, cut them all down and put them away in a cellar, or any other cool place, and they will keep until they all can be disposed of.

Cabbage are very liable to be eaten up in the fall by the green worm. They may be caught by breaking off a leaf and putting on the top at night, when numbers of them will be on the underside next morning. This repeated, will soon destroy them all. Fowls let to run among them will destroy them a great many of them. Cabbage planted in any way will head very low, near on the ground and fowls can reach them.

A sure preventive against cut worm is to sow salt upon the ground in the fall or winter at the rate of three or four hundred pounds to the acre, which is also a good manure.

I usually plant the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The Bergen makes a very large head, but not so firm and hard as the other.

Any one pursuing this plan to the letter and failing to raise as fine cabbage as ever came from old Bucombe, may set me down as a humbug.

THE SOUTH NEWS FARMERS.—Crop on the richest lands cannot be made without intelligent regular labor. The negroes, as a class, do not know how to work intelligently and efficiently, and left to themselves, they will not work with that steady, necessary to secure a crop. Negro labor must be supervised, and constantly directed, and superintended by intelligent white men, or must be largely supplied by white labor, before we can be again a farming people. The old modes of farming will not suit these times and circumstances. We do not now want planters depending largely on negroes, which they do not do except once a year. But we need intelligent white farmers who will live on their lands, cultivate no more surface than they can superintend personally, and well, and labor with their own hands, while they habitually direct the efforts of their less intelligent employees. When such a race of farmers, whether they come from abroad or are raised in our midst, dwell in the South, we may again hope to be a prosperous people in our material interests.

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"THE HOUR OF DEATH"—SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

In Mr. John Timb's "Notable Things of Our Own Time" are some accounts of the curiosities of scientific investigation—among them the following concerning the hour of death:

The author had selected over 5,000 cases of death and other circumstances recorded, which he had tabulated and exhibited on a large chart, the different being distinguished by colored diagrams. By that chart he showed that in one thousand cases of death in children under five years of age the periods of the greater mortality took place between the hours of 1 and 8 A. M.; that an extraordinary depression took place in the succeeding hours between 9 and 12 M., and that the ratio of mortality was at its minimum.

He then compared these statistics with 2,891 deaths from all causes, and the chart showed how remarkably the wave lines of death compared with death from consumption, which, although they showed a general resemblance in the wave line, of death compared with death from consumption, which although they showed a general resemblance in the wave line, yet between the hours of 4 and 8 A. M. there was a depression which compared with the first four hours period. He showed that small numbers are not sufficient for a statistical truth, and he therefore urged upon his provincial brethren to assist him in his work by forwarding him data for further investigation on this interesting subject.

He contended that the tables on the chart proved the extraordinary mortality in the early hours of the morning when the powers of life were at their lowest ebb, and strange to say, when the patient was most cared for. He urged the necessity of feeding and stimulating the patient at their weakest hour, so as to tide them over a critical period; and even if death be inevitable, to support the patient that he might at least have a few hours more of life snatched from eternity, to admit of his being able to carry out some neglected duty, pardon some enemy, or see some beloved friend.

No PERSON IS WITHOUT INFLUENCE.—Some persons fall discouraged on the highway of life, because they cannot be this or that great or eminent person. Why not be willing to be themselves? No person who ever has, or ever will live, is without influence.—Why not make the most of that? Since you cannot grasp that which you wish, why let what you have slip through your fingers?—No person in the world is exactly like you. You have your own faults, but you have also your own excellences individual to yourself, give them air. Because you are not a poet, should you not be a good merchant? Because you cannot go to college, should you therefore forswear the alphabet? Because you cannot build a palace, should you not rejoice in your own humble roof, and that because it is your own? Will not the sun also shine into your windows if you do not obstinately persist in shutting it out? If you cannot have a whole a whole hot-house full of flowers, may you not have one sweet rose?

EVANGELICAL TRUTH IN FRANCE.—The Rev. Leon Phileas, of Nice, France, now visiting in this country, stated in a recent public address that of 46,000,000 of people in France, 29,000,000 are Baptists, and of the other million, but a small minority hold evangelical views, and those who are free from state control are but a part of that minority, consisting of some 300 small churches. They have 70 missionaries at work, and could employ more but for want of means to support them. But even in France, with the government against us, we find we can be free if we dare. From his own prison experiences he could say that the cell life nerves the soul to dare everything for the cause of truth and the Gospel.

A new style of missionary work has appeared in London. The missionary puts an advertisement in the Times, offering a situation as housekeeper, and when a response is received returns a circular letter, stating that he is unable to accept the person's services, but that the wages of sin is death and he has great sympathy with the writer in his struggles with the world, and hopes she will seek the true and only consolation in religion, following it up with numerous quotations from Scripture and quite a sermon.

A conference of Lutheran ministers was held last July in Hanover. The main object was the protection of the Lutheran Church in new portions of Prussia against the attacks of the United Church.

A Saviour for Nine Years Old.—A little girl went to church one Sabbath. She listened with all her might. Mr. Adams preached to grown up people; so I do not know how much of the sermon she took for herself; but when she came home, "Mother," she said, "is Jesus a Saviour for a little girl nine years old?" Her mother, I know, said, "Yes, indeed," and lost some other child might think the same question. I want to say, "Yes, indeed!" Jesus is a Saviour for a little girl nine years old. He was nine years old himself, and knows the sins and sorrows of nine years old. He knows just how you feel. He knows what worries you. He knows your little trials and temptations. He knows what makes you glad, and when you are happy. He can feel for you. He can carry your little sorrows for you. He can take away the evil of your heart, and give you His Holy Spirit to make you good and happy.

He is a Saviour also for ten years and twelve years; and for a child of one year, and two years, and three years, and so all the way up. He was a babe in his mother's arms, and a boy at his mother's knee; and he worked and studied and played as you do, and knows all about you; and he died upon the cross to save you—my little one. You need not be afraid to go to him and tell him all your wants, and thank him for all your enjoyments.

Let little children to the Saviour come, From cottages and from halls, And in his love for all.

AN ORDINARY SMOKER consumes daily the average amount of 8 cents worth of tobacco, 90 cents per month of 30 days, or \$10.95 in the entire year of 365 days. He will use four boxes of matches at a cent a piece, and at least 8 pipes per month or 3 cents worth more. Hence 7 cents per month, or 84 cents per annum must be added. The grand total then, in one twelve months is \$11.79, without counting burned clothing and wasted time. Thus, if a family be composed of a father and two sons who are smokers, there is an annual expense of \$35.37 in all. This sum would purchase 1,415 lbs. of bread at two and a half cents per lb., or fully enough to feed five children. When laboring men get alarmed at the prospect of the Poor House for themselves and their families, let them think of this!

THE NEW WIFE.

Mr. — was a professor of religion and was considered quite a good man. He had the misfortune to lose his wife, who was also pious. Having a large family of children, he found it necessary to marry a second wife. He chose one that had moved in high life, but nearly all of whose relatives rejected the doctrines of evangelical religion.

He did not mean to be irreligious, but he thought too much religion would not please his wife or her friends, and for that reason he neglected family worship and other Christian duties.

A short time after their marriage, she said to him: "I thought when I married you, I was marrying a Christian."

"Why, my dear wife, do you doubt my being a Christian?"

"Yes, sir; I do."

"What reason have I given you to think so?"

"Because, sir, a Christian prays with his family, and you do not."

His reply was: "I thought that the reading of the Bible and prayer would be unpleasant and irksome to one that has been reared under such influences and moved in such a circle as you have."

THE DOOMED MAN.

There is a time, we know not when, A point, we know not where, That marks the destiny of men, To glory or despair.

There is a time by us unseen, That crosses every path; The hidden boundary between God's patience and his wrath.

To pass that limit is to die, To die as if by stealth; It does not quench the burning eye, Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease, The spirit light and gay; That which is pleasing still may please, And ease be thrust away.

But on that foreboding God has set Indelibly a mark; Unseen by man, far man as yet, Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below; Like Eden may have bloom; He did not, does not, will not know Or feel that he is doomed.

He knows, he feels that all is well, And every fear is calmed; He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell, Not only doomed, but damned.

O! where is this mysterious bourn, By which our path is crossed; Beyond which God himself has sworn, That he who goes is lost!

How far may we go in sin! How long will God forbear? Where does hope end, and where begin The confines of despair.

An answer from the skies is sent; "Ye that from God depart! While it is called to-day, repent, And harden not your heart."

Iceland is about to be made fashionably famous. The Empress Eugenie is getting ready for a voyage thither in the fine government steamer, the Reine Hortense, and the ladies of honor at her Court are in great consternation. Sea sickness, icebergs and hard tack with possible shipwreck and frost-bites form no smiling prospect for those dainty dames. But Her Imperial Majesty smiles at their terrors as coolly as though she were in Iceland already. At the present rate of improvement in steam locomotion, the day is, undoubtedly, close at hand, when not merely the crowned heads, but the common people will be able to moderate expense, to winter in the Tropics and summer near the Arctic Circle, if they see fit.

Thus, an altogether new set of enchanting excursions and delightful resorts might be inaugurated with enormous profit, and the neglected shores of far Spitzbergen, Iceland and Greenland after all be made to bloom and flourish from the permanent result of the summer's profit and delight. There will be pleasure trips by-and-by, from San Francisco to Alaska, just as there are now from New York to Cuba in a different sense, while from all parts of the interior, the Rocky Mountains will be frequented by hosts of invalids and tourists in search of coolness and glorious scenery.

MANY WAYS OF DENYING CHRIST.—Lie Heber said:—It is a fatal mistake to suppose that there can be no apostasy from Christ, where we are not absolutely called on to deny his name, or to burn incense to an idol. We deny our Lord whenever, like that Demas, we through love of this present world, forsake the course of duty which Christ has plainly pointed out to us. We deny our Lord whenever we lend the sanction of our countenance, our praise, or even our silence, to measures or opinions which may be popular or fashionable, but which we ourselves believe to be sinful in themselves or tending to sin. We deny our Lord whenever we forsake a good gain in affliction, and refuse to give countenance, encouragement and support to those who, for God's sake and for the faithful discharge of their duty, are exposed to persecution and slander.

Let little children to the Saviour come, From cottages and from halls, And in his love for all.

THE DRUNKARD'S CURE.—Some months ago a gentleman took rooms at the United States Hotel, and advertised that he had discovered a specific for the cure of drunkenness. He would not divulge the secret of what compounds he used, but furnished medicine at so much per bottle. He did not have as many applicants for cure as he had expected, considering the extent of the disease; in fact the more malignant cases did not seem anxious for relief. They rather appeared to enjoy their malady. A few, however, placed themselves under treatment, and some were cured—whether by taking the medicine or by not taking any strong drinks, we are not prepared to say. One of the cured ones was in our office yesterday, and he informed us that he had faith in the medicine, that he had rigidly carried out the directions of the doctor; and now he had not the least taste for intoxicating drinks, where as one year ago he was an inebriate, and could not get along with less than a pint or a quart of whiskey per day. He informed us that he had, at some trouble and expense, procured the recipe for the preparation of the medicine, which he authorized us to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity. It is as follows:

Sulphate of iron, five grains; pepper-mint water, eleven drachms; spirit nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day.

This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drink. It is to be taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram as often as the desire for a dram returns. Any druggist can prepare the prescription.—*Louisville Courier.*

STEREOTYPING NEWSPAPERS.—Few persons are aware of the fact that our principal morning journals are not printed directly from the type, but from stereotypes taken from the regular forms. The whole time consumed in making the forms is about twenty minutes. It is accomplished thus: Each page is made up in a separate form on a table in size and height expressly adapted for the purpose; the legs of this table are furnished with castors, and as soon as the forms are locked, the table is rolled into the stereotype room. The form is then removed to the moulding table; the latter has a hollow iron bed, the cavity of which is filled with a eam, as heat is one of the requirements in facilitating the operation. After the right temperature is attained the form is removed again to the imposing table, and two or three sheets of a peculiar kind of paper are laid over the surface of the type, and they are then beaten down with a brush proof.

The form is then again slid upon the moulding table, another and heavier sheet of paper placed over the first; this is covered with a wet blanket, and the whole slipped under the press attached to the moulding table, and the power applied. This is done almost instantly, when the form is again run out and the paper peeled off is a complete matrix of the whole form.

A preparation of French chalk is now applied to the surface of the paper when it is placed in the mould, the hot metal poured against it, and the plate is almost instantly formed. It is how moved to the platen, is cut, routed and justified, and in a few moments is on its way to the pressroom. These plates are cast in the exact form required for a cylinder press, and about half an inch in thickness.

OUR STATUS.—An order issued from the War Department at Washington last week, declares that as certain of the Southern States have complied with the Reconstruction Acts, the military authority ceases to exist in those States.

A new military department is also constituted, embracing the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, with Gen. Mead in command. This new department is the same as provided for under the old law, for dividing the different States of the Union, with the forts, arsenals, and other military posts therein, into separate departments under the command of officers of high rank. The arrangement gives no authority to intermeddle in the affairs of the State governor for military aid in enforcing the laws.

The bayonet rule in South Carolina has, therefore, formally ceased to exist; and in its stead we have a carpet-bag, scalawag and negro government. Under the terms of the Reconstruction Acts, this State is now as free from military interference as any other in the Union, and occupies, theoretically, precisely the same status as New York or Ohio.

General Canby is ordered to the command of the military department of Washington, and will probably leave in a few days for that post. While the people of the State may not regret his departure, they have but little cause for gratification in the change from a military to the present form of civil government.

The Charleston papers affirm that the troops, now in aid about Charleston, will be removed in a few days, only leaving detachments in charge of the forts and arsenals.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—A poison of any degree of potency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered almost instantaneously harmless, by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. The oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison, with which physicians are acquainted.

THE DRUNKARD'S CURE.

Some months ago a gentleman took rooms at the United States Hotel, and advertised that he had discovered a specific for the cure of drunkenness. He would not divulge the secret of what compounds he used, but furnished medicine at so much per bottle. He did not have as many applicants for cure as he had expected, considering the extent of the disease; in fact the more malignant cases did not seem anxious for relief. They rather appeared to enjoy their malady. A few, however, placed themselves under treatment, and some were cured—whether by taking the medicine or by not taking any strong drinks, we are not prepared to say. One of the cured ones was in our office yesterday, and he informed us that he had faith in the medicine, that he had rigidly carried out the directions of the doctor; and now he had not the least taste for intoxicating drinks, where as one year ago he was an inebriate, and could not get along with less than a pint or a quart of whiskey per day. He informed us that he had, at some trouble and expense, procured the recipe for the preparation of the medicine, which he authorized us to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity. It is as follows:

Sulphate of iron, five grains; pepper-mint water, eleven drachms; spirit nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day.

This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drink. It is to be taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram as often as the desire for a dram returns. Any druggist can prepare the prescription.—*Louisville Courier.*

STEREOTYPING NEWSPAPERS.—Few persons are aware of the fact that our principal morning journals are not printed directly from the type, but from stereotypes taken from the regular forms. The whole time consumed in making the forms is about twenty minutes. It is accomplished thus: Each page is made up in a separate form on a table in size and height expressly adapted for the purpose; the legs of this table are furnished with castors, and as soon as the forms are locked, the table is rolled into the stereotype room. The form is then removed to the moulding table; the latter has a hollow iron bed, the cavity of which is filled with a eam, as heat is one of the requirements in facilitating the operation. After the right temperature is attained the form is removed again to the imposing table, and two or three sheets of a peculiar kind of paper are laid over the surface of the type, and they are then beaten down with a brush proof.

The form is then again slid upon the moulding table, another and heavier sheet of paper placed over the first; this is covered with a wet blanket, and the whole slipped under the press attached to the moulding table, and the power applied. This is done almost instantly, when the form is again run out and the paper peeled off is a complete matrix of the whole form.

A preparation of French chalk is now applied to the surface of the paper when it is placed in the mould, the hot metal poured against it, and the plate is almost instantly formed. It is how moved to the platen, is cut, routed and justified, and in a few moments is on its way to the pressroom. These plates are cast in the exact form required for a cylinder press, and about half an inch in thickness.

OUR STATUS.—An order issued from the War Department at Washington last week, declares that as certain of the Southern States have complied with the Reconstruction Acts, the military authority ceases to exist in those States.

A new military department is also constituted, embracing the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, with Gen. Mead in command. This new department is the same as provided for under the old law, for dividing the different States of the Union, with the forts, arsenals, and other military posts therein, into separate departments under the command of officers of high rank. The arrangement gives no authority to intermeddle in the affairs of the State governor for military aid in enforcing the laws.

The bayonet rule in South Carolina has, therefore, formally ceased to exist; and in its stead we have a carpet-bag, scalawag and negro government. Under the terms of the Reconstruction Acts, this State is now as free from military interference as any other in the Union, and occupies, theoretically, precisely the same status as New York or Ohio.

General Canby is ordered to the command of the military department of Washington, and will probably leave in a few days for that post. While the people of the State may not regret his departure, they have but little cause for gratification in the change from a military to the present form of civil government.

The Charleston papers affirm that the troops, now in aid about Charleston, will be removed in a few days, only leaving detachments in charge of the forts and arsenals.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—A poison of any degree of potency, which has been swallowed intentionally or by accident, may be rendered almost instantaneously harmless, by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. The oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison, with which physicians are acquainted.

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